

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**  
THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-1864.]

**J. WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-1864.

**J. W. FINNELL,**  
**V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-1864.

**J. H. KINKAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1867-1868.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1864.

**JAMES SPEED,**  
**WM. F. BARRETT,**  
**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1864]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR.,**  
**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-1864.

**BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-1864.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would seek the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1864.

**THE RURAL AMERICAN.**  
The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers—Eight Dollars Premium for only Twenty Subscribers!

I WANT 10,000 club agents to circulate the RURAL AMERICAN, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII commenced January 1st, 1864, paper free to club subscribers in December. This is decidedly the best and cheapest farmer's and fruit grower's paper in existence, at only ONE DOLLAR a year, and every subscriber receives two of the best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free of all expense, or ONE DOLLAR'S worth of RUSSELL'S GREAT PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY PLANTS, the largest and most productive in the world, many of which are actually as large as HENS' EGGS!

Every person who remits ONE DOLLAR will receive the paper FREE to January next, and through 1864 for his money! Sample copies sent free to all applicants with full details. Promptly I offer the best terms to Postmasters and other club agents of any other publisher in this country. EIGHT DOLLARS in premiums for every club of TWENTY subscribers! I have an immense supply of the choicest grape vines, all of which are to be FREE to my subscribers! Send for specimen copies immediately, and address T. E. MINER, Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y. March 28, 1864-1865.

**UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.**  
For the District of Kentucky.  
Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

**FIRST DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding—Headquarters, in the field.

**SECOND DIVISION.**  
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding—Headquarters, Bowling Green, Ky.

**Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.**

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

**Executive Department.**  
GOVERNOR.  
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.  
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.  
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.  
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**  
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.  
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.  
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John W. Prewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.  
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Winice Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

**TREASURER'S OFFICE.**  
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.  
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

**LAND OFFICE.**  
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.  
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.  
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

**SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**  
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.  
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

**BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**  
David R. Haggard, Frankfort.  
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort.  
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**  
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC PRINTER.**  
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

**PUBLIC BINDER.**  
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

**LIBRARIAN.**  
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

**Military Department.**  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.  
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.  
John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort.  
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

**INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.  
James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

**QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.**  
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.  
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.  
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

**Judicial Department.**  
COURT OF APPEALS.  
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.  
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.  
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.  
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.  
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.  
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.  
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.**  
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.  
2d Dist.—R. T. Petros, Hopkinsville.  
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.  
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.  
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.  
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.  
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.  
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.  
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.  
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.  
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

**CHANCELLORS.**  
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.  
Harry Stuart, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

**COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.**  
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.  
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.  
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.  
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.  
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.  
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.  
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.  
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.  
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.  
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.  
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.  
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.  
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.  
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.  
15th Dist.—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burkesville.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 2 twt S. BLACK.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort, March 22, 1862-1864.

**THE TENTH SESSION**  
OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on  
Monday, January 25, 1864,  
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. Jan. 25, 1864.

**English and Classical School.**  
REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel. I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Thorpe, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863-1864.

**GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,**  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Mrs. MARY TRAYNE RUTAN, Principal.

THE Thirty-first semi-annual Session of this School will commence on Monday, January 25th, 1864.

**EXPENSES PER SESSION.**  
Board, including washing, fuel, and lights, \$50 00  
Tuition in primary branches, 10 00  
Tuition in common English branches, 15 00  
Tuition in higher English branches, 20 00  
Music, Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.  
No deduction made for voluntary absence. For further information address the Principal. Jan. 11, 1864-2m.

**GRAY & SAFFELL,**  
ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**  
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of  
**DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.**  
We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.  
Call and see for yourselves. GRAY & SAFFELL.

**CARPETS.**  
Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices. March 2, 1864-1864. GRAY & SAFFELL.

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**  
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

**Small Profits, for Cash.**  
No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.  
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it. R. P. PEPPER.  
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1864.

**Executor's Notice**  
THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly proven, according to law, for allowance.

**BENONI MACKLIN,**  
**GEORGE MACKLIN,**  
Executors.  
Frankfort, Ky., January 19, 1864.

N. B. Is a record that the business of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception (unless special arrangement is made otherwise) Promises will not be kept. Wheat and Corn. B. & G. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Jan. 18, 1864.

**ESTABLISHED 1760.**

**PETER LORILLARD,**  
**Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,**  
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,  
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

**BROWN SNUFF.**  
Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

**YELLOW SNUFF.**  
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality. Feb 2 twt S. BLACK.

**TOBACCO.**  
Smoking. Fine Cut Chewing. Smoking. Long. P. A. L., or plain. No. 1. Cavendish, or Sweet. No. 2. Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster, No. 1 & 2. Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1863-1864.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
**CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,**  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP. Feb. 8, 1860.

**OFFICIAL.**  
**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,**  
Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 50.]  
AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grade of line officers of the United States navy," approved July 16th, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no line officer of the navy, who is on active list, below the grade of commodore, nor any other naval officer, shall be promoted to a higher grade, until his mental, moral, and professional fitness to perform all his duties as such shall be established to the satisfaction of a board of examining officers to be appointed by the President of the United States.

And such board shall have power to take testimony, the witnesses when present to be sworn by the president of the board, and to examine all matters on the files and records of the department in relation to any officer whose case shall be considered by them.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such examining board shall consist of not less than three officers, senior in rank to the officer to be examined.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any officer to be acted upon by said board shall have the right to be present, if he desires it; and his statement of his case, on oath, and the testimony of witnesses, and his examination shall be recorded.

And any matter on the files and records of the department touching such case, as may in the opinion of the board be necessary to assist them in making up their opinion, shall, together with the whole record and finding, be presented to the President for his approval or disapproval of the finding. And no officer shall be rejected until after such public examination of himself and the records of the department in his case, unless he fails to appear before said board after having been duly notified.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no officer in the naval service shall be promoted to a higher grade therein, upon the active list, until he has been examined by a board of naval surgeons, and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea. And all officers whose cases shall have been acted upon by the board of naval surgeons, shall be recommended for promotion by both of them, and shall be placed upon the retired list.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all officers not recommended for promotion under the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to establish and equalize the grades of line officers of the United States navy," approved July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have the right to present themselves for examination, according to the provisions of this act, and if found duly qualified, and such finding be approved by the President of the United States, they shall be promoted to the same grade and place as if they had been recommended by the board, and shall receive the corresponding pay according to the service which they have performed from the date of their rank to that of their promotion. And no further promotions shall be made upon the active list until the number in each grade is reduced to that provided by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any officer in the naval service, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may be advanced not exceeding thirty numbers, in his own grade, for distinguished conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall appoint paymasters of the fleet and engineers of the fleet in the same manner and with the same rank and pay as fleet surgeons; and the retired pay of surgeons, paymasters, engineers, and other staff officers of the navy shall be the same as that of the retired officers of the line of the navy with whom they have relative rank.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Approved, April 21, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]  
AN ACT to amend an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces so as to increase the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal General, authorized by section five of said act, shall be those of a brigadier general.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Approved, April 21, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]  
AN ACT to change the name of the district and port of Presque Isle to the district and port of Erie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district of Presque Isle, in the State of Pennsylvania, shall hereafter be known as the district of Erie, and the port of Presque Isle shall hereafter be known as the port of Erie.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Approved, April 21, 1864.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]  
AN ACT in amendment of an act entitled "An act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents at the mint of the United States," approved February twenty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, the standard weight of the cent coined at the mint of the United States shall be forty-eight grains, or one-tenth of one ounce Troy; and said cent shall be composed of ninety-five per centum of copper, and five per centum of zinc, and in such proportion as shall be determined by the director of the mint; and there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the mint a two-cent piece, of the same composition, the standard weight of which shall be ninety-six grains, or one-fifth of one ounce Troy, with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece of said cent and two-cent coins; and the shape, mottoes, and devices of said coins shall be fixed by the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the laws now in force relating to the coinage of cents and providing for the purchase of materials and prescribing the appropriate duties of the officers of the mint and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same and are hereby extended to the coinage herein provided for.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all laws now in force relating to the coins of the United States and the striking and coining the same shall, so far as applicable, be extended to the coining and striking of the coins herein provided for, and whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, regulating and guarding the process of striking and coining, for preventing debasement or counterfeiting, or for any other purpose.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the director of the mint shall prescribe suitable regulations to insure a due conformity to the requirements and proportions of alloy in the said coins; and shall order trials thereof to be made from time to time by the assayer of the mint, whereof a report shall be made in writing to the director.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said coins shall be a legal tender in any payment, and herein authorized, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, for the security of the coin, and the two-cent coin to the amount of twenty cents; and it shall be lawful to pay out

said coins in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States, (except cents or half cents issued under former acts of Congress,) in suitable sums, by the treasurer of the mint, and by such other depositaries as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under general regulations proposed by the director of the mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the expenses incident to such exchange, distribution, and transmission may be paid out of the profits of said coinage; and the net profits of said coinage, ascertained by the mintmaster in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be transferred to the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device whatsoever, in metal or its compounds, intended to pass or be passed as money for a one-cent piece or a two-cent piece, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

[Approved, April 22, 1864.]

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 23.]  
JOINT RESOLUTION directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to examine into the recent attack on Fort Pillow.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the truth of the rumored slaughter of the Union troops, after their surrender, at the recent attack of the rebel forces upon Fort Pillow, Tennessee; as also whether Fort Pillow could have been sufficiently reinforced, or evacuated, and, if so, why it was not done; and they report the facts to Congress as soon as possible.

Approved, April 21, 1864.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 24.]  
A RESOLUTION relating to the publication of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States for December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act of Congress approved August twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and forty-two, as provides that the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court shall not be paid the compensation provided by the said act unless he print and publish the decisions within six months after such decisions shall be made, shall not be held to apply to the decisions of December term, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; the present reporter of the said court not having been appointed until near the close of the term; Provided, however, That such decisions be published within one year from the passage of this resolution.

Approved, April 22, 1864.

**Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.**

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sundays) at 8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:30 P. M., leaves Frankfort at 6:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.) SAM'L GILL, Sup't.  
Monday, March 28, 1864-1864.

**Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.**

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:55 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Bellevue, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 9:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
Jan. 9, 1864.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the Interior of Kentucky to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### Letter from Paintsville.—Details of the late fight.

We are under obligations to "ESCALAPUS" for his letter. It was only received Saturday night last; and we give it place in our first issue. We hope we shall hear from him regularly. We request him to write as often as he has opportunity.

And we take the opportunity to request the officers and men of all the Kentucky troops in the field to write us as often and as full as they can. It will give us pleasure to publish their letters.

PAINTSVILLE, Ky., April 19, 1864.  
Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

It is pleasant enough, to feast the eye on the grandeur of mountain scenery, when one need not travel in toilsome journeys over them. The rough hills, piled in grotesque shape, cast in strangely irregular moulds, adorned by rugged rocks, and craggy cliffs, and crowned with the evergreens,—laurel, ivy, pine and cedar,—are a charm to the sight, even in bleak winter; but, when the Infantry or Cavalry soldier, fatigued and foot-sore in long marches, must climb their lofty heights and descend their steep declivities, their beauty and sublimity is by much diminished: Such, at least, was the experience of our soldiers, in their late hazardous scouts, and successful engagements, which we proceed to narrate.

On the 1st, 5th and 7th of April, different scouting parties left Louisa, under the command of Col. Mims, Lt. Col. FERGUSON, and Capt. REUBEN PATRICK, to pursue and punish several roving bands of rebels, that were infesting the country above. These parties concentrated at Paintsville, on the 8th of April. Here they were joined by the major part of our troops from Louisa, on the 11th of April. The intention of Col. G. W. GALLUP, our district commander, was to make a forward movement on Gen. HODGE's brigade, which was in camp on Beaver creek, thirty-five miles distant, stripping the surrounding country bare of subsistence. He was detained at this place for two days, by the falling rains and swollen, impassable creeks, which are narrow in channel, fast filling, deep and rapid, when the dashing streams pour down the mountain sides into the valley. While we were held in check by the water, the rebels, who had crossed the shallow ford of Upper Paint, came down on our side, aiming to surprise us. Coming in on the hill, to the west, they expected to occupy the ridge circling round the town on the north and west. In this, they were disappointed by a gallant charge of Co. I, 14th Kentucky, Capt. PATRICK, who gained the summit, and held them in check, while other companies opened fire on them from the town. The fight was continued at long range for two and a half hours, in which time the rebels lost two men killed, one dangerously wounded, seven prisoners, and several killed and captured horses. The Union loss was one killed, on the picket post, and stripped of all his clothing, except his drawers.

As Col. CLAY, the rebel officer in command, was retreating, he sent in a flag of truce, under pretence of recovering his dead for burial;—the real object was, to gain time, and ascertain whether we would pursue. Our pursuit, however, was kept carefully concealed.

Allowing the enemy to travel several miles before our march began, we thus gained opportunity of surprising him, and selecting incidental advantages for an attack. Our forces followed on all day and night of the 13th April; and, strange as it may seem, our infantry marched up within a mile of their cavalry on the 14th, at 1 P. M. The enemy, fatigued with fight and travel, and not dreaming of pursuit, had gone into camp for rest and rations, without the precaution of picketing the place. This gave us an ample opportunity to arrange and execute our plan of attack. The camp of the enemy was a level plain of some seventy acres; bounded on the one side by the Licking river, and surrounded on the other by Half Mountain,—named, probably, from its peculiar shape. This plain has one inlet, on the south, by a road along the Licking river, and one outlet on the north-east, by an opening made by Puncture creek, which flows into the Licking at this point. Our signal scouts ascended Half Mountain on the opposite side from the rebels; and, peering over its crest, discovered them in perfect composure: some cooking rations, and others lying at full length on the earth. The scouts returned; and the attack was arranged in the following order: Lt. Col. BROWN, with six companies,—five of the Fourteenth Kentucky,—(A, D, H, G, I), and one,—(G), of the Thirtieth Kentucky, were ordered silently to reach the crest of the mountain, remain concealed, and be prepared to prevent their escape by the pass through Puncture creek; while Lieut. Col. BROWN was quietly reaching his point, Colonel GALLUP formed the cavalry of the Thirtieth Kentucky into line, ready to charge at the preconcerted signal. The signal was given, by the firing of the Fourteenth, when the Thirtieth charged up to within pistol range of the enemy. Ascending the mountain they dismounted, occupying the mountain to the west and south; thus almost surrounding the enemy, and covering their retreat through the south pass. The fight then raged incessantly and furiously for near four and a half hours. The rebels were picked and desperate men, led by a daring Colonel who had never before been surprised or conquered. Col. CLAY made several desperate efforts to charge up the hill, and cut our lines in the centre; but was repulsed each time,—losing

in one attempt, his right eye, which was shot out by a pistol ball. Great courage and endurance were shown by the enemy; they fought with a desperation and devotion worthy of a better cause; but could not compete with the valor and advantages of our brave boys; and finally began to retreat right up the steepest part of the mountain, the only way of egress left them. They fought their way up, defending their rear in tolerably orderly retreat. Our troops were so much exhausted, by heavy marching and fighting, that they could pursue their success no further.

Their camp with all of its contents fell into our hands. The rebel loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is from seventy to eighty men, near two hundred horses, two hundred saddles and a large number of small arms. Their command is thoroughly demoralized, and their brigade commander, EZEKIEL CLAY, wounded and a prisoner. Their forces reported by a prisoner at over a thousand. Our loss, in the two battles,—Paintsville and Half Mountain,—was one killed, and four slightly wounded; no loss in prisoners, horses, or ammunition.

The management, tact, energy, and ability displayed by Col. GALLUP reflects a newer and fuller credit upon him, and wreaths his reputation in richer laurels of fame. He led the brilliant cavalry charge, and was thrown from his horse; but regained his seat, gallantly ascended the hill, fought most bravely, while directing the troops skillfully in the engagement. He has long enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the people, and by his recent successes, and daring exposure of his person, has made his way directly to their hearts. All the other officers: Col. Mims, Brown, FERGUSON, Major AUBREY, with the Captains, and other officers engaged, behaved with the utmost credit to themselves, and deserve the highest praise. Particular and more honorable mention might be made of Lieut. EVERMORE, whose horse was shot and disabled in front of the charge at Half Mountain; and the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. BARTRAM in the fight at Paintsville. The privates are bold mountaineers; a death shot, they never falter; and the only difficulty is to restrain them from over impetuous action. Many affecting scenes took place after the flight of the rebels. The citizens, who had been robbed of everything, were in raptures at our success. They claimed their stolen goods, and gave testimony to the fullness of their joy in many ways. One old lady, who had been shamefully treated by the rebels, blessed the Union officers, men and horses; embraced Col. GALLUP with tears, saying, she had prayed for his victory; for, said she, the infernal scoundrels have stolen all my bed clothes. The good woman had evidently lost her balance—but let her rest in peace.

Yours truly,  
ESCALAPUS

The military authorities are getting after the teamsters. It is announced in a telegram from Washington, that great inconvenience and injury to the public service having arisen from the failure or refusal of teamsters and other employees of the Quartermaster's Department, to go to the front and other points, when so required, it has been ordered by the War Department, that hereafter, any employee who fails or refuses to obey any such orders, shall forfeit all pay and allowances which may be due to him, and will also be liable to arrest and trial before a military tribunal for disobedience of orders, according to the sixteenth article of war.

A telegram from Washington City states that JAMES R. HOOD, editor of the Chattanooga Gazette, is in that city, as the representative of the loyal citizens of lower East Tennessee; to urge upon the Government modifications of the order discontinuing the issuance or sale of rations to citizens at points south of Nashville, Tenn. The loyal people protest against the policy of sending them to the rear, as a most ungrateful return for their many sacrifices for the Government during the war.

### The Late Commander Flusser.

The news from North Carolina reports the death of Commander Flusser, of our navy. This distinguished young officer had just begun to make himself known throughout the land. He was one of the ablest assistants of his Fleet Captain, and promised to be soon a Commodore. He was born in Maryland, and received an appointment in the navy from Kentucky on the 12th of July, 1847. Since that time he has performed more than fourteen years of active service, nine-tenths of which were at sea. He was attached to the frigate Savannah, under Commodore Salter, in 1845-46-47, and when the war broke out, refusing to resign the Government gave him command of the brig Dolphin, which was subsequently sunk at Norfolk. Hollins, who thought to steal the Savannah for the rebels, wrote to him to join "his native South," and the following week was sent back to the New York Hotel, by that traitor's messenger.

THURSDAY.  
Dear Cap,—I shall never do it. What! be one of the very first to fire on the flag? Not I. I have no appetite for argument to-night; my heart is sick. Is it not enough to drive an honest man out of his senses to find thieves making a great nation destroy itself? Where are your wits, man? How can this business end? In "peace" and "Slavery." The end my bring the death of both forever; and worse, inaugurate an era of blood unparalleled. Will the South be whipped by the North? Not while one Southerner lives. Will the North be whipped by the South? Not while the Alleghenies raise above the level land. Just look, then, at the prospect. Blood, rapine, desolation, war! Hollins:

"Thou canst not shake thy gory locks at me And say, I did it."  
Yours, in Union,  
C. W. FLUSSER.

### The Twenty-Second Kentucky on hand.

A letter from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to the New Orleans Times, dated April 6, has the following, in which mention is made of the gallant Twenty-second Kentucky:

At daylight yesterday some straggling guerrillas managed to get in beyond our cavalry pickets, who were stationed on the Clinton road, southwest of Baton Rouge. Upon reviewing the place, they found to their astonishment that the cavalry was supported to the rear by a formidable infantry picket, and that they (the rebels) were pinned between them. This compelled the enemy to change his base. They returned, fired upon our pickets, and made their way out with a loss of one killed and another wounded, who, it is said, was carried away by his friends, but afterwards died in their arms. Soon the news spread throughout the Camp, and the gallant Col. Monroe, of the 22d Kentucky, with the permission of Col. Sheldon, commanding the post in the absence of Gen. Cook, started out with his own regiment, part of the 4th Wisconsin cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, in pursuit of the enemy. Our troops marched onward and onward, but no rebels could be found—they had all disappeared. We succeeded, however, in capturing eight of the Southern cavaliers, who are now in prison awaiting their doom.

### War Items and Army News.

MAY 2.—We have news, by way of Memphis, of the capture of Camden, Arkansas, by Gen. Steele. Crossing Little Missouri, at a point menacing Shreveport, Washington, and Camden, Gen. Steele concealed his real destination, and deluded Price into the belief that he intended to attack Shreveport. Price dug rifle-pits and threw up earthworks, when General Steele executed a sudden flank movement, which Price discovered just in time to save himself from an enfilading fire by hastily retreating toward Washington. Steele proceeded with vigor, capturing some prisoners.

Steele then moved toward Camden. Discerning his mistake, Price concentrated his cavalry, and with Marmaduke and Dorsey on one flank and the rifled battery of Camden. After fighting twenty-one miles, Steele passed on and took possession, on the 15th, April, of Camden. Nine fortifications of great strength, 14 hogheads of sugar, 400 barrels of molasses, several tons of rock salt and three men were captured. The cotton for ten miles round, had been burned by Price, numbering two thousand bales.

During the expedition of Grierson's cavalry, a few days ago, a man named Hart was captured, near Hernando, Miss., having fifty thousand per centum cash, which he was taking to the enemy. On his person was found a copy of the oath of allegiance, and a copy of exemption from the Memphis militia for thirty days.

It is stated that Gen. Banks has been succeeded by Gen. Angur, and that Gen. Stone has been reduced to his rank as Colonel of a regiment of Regulars. Banks' army was at Grand Ecore; Gen. A. J. Smith crossed over to the east side of the river, and silenced a rebel battery, and drove the troops back; there are a great many reports still coming in, and, while differing in some particulars, all agree as to bad generalship on the first day. The feeling in the army against the leaders was very strong. Gen. A. J. Smith, as has already been reported, saved the army from destruction, and in addition punished the enemy severely.

There is no news from the Potomac of interest, save that a party of Union soldiers went to Madison Court House, within the enemy's lines, and burnt the town down. It is believed they went with out authority.

MAY 3.—News from Cairo state, that the gunboat Petrel, carrying four small guns, was captured on the 23d April by Wert Adams, two miles above Yazoo city, and destroyed. The Captain and crew are missing; four under officers were all that escaped. A Federal officer was captured and hung, on the Sunday previous near the same place. A steamboat from White river reports a skirmish between Federal cavalry and guerrillas near Duvall's Bluff, in which the rebels were whipped.

Boats are being constantly fired upon, on the Mississippi and its lower tributaries.

Reports have it that Forrest is threatening Memphis; and that Sturgis is after him.—Some rebels are again threatening Paducah. They sent in a flag of truce asking an exchange of some surgeons. Col. Hicks replied that he was only authorized to exchange bullets. The rebels did not accept the challenge. They are conscripting and carrying off all the boys and young men they can find.

Little Washington, North Carolina, has been evacuated by the Federal forces.—Beauregard is reported to have joined Lee; Lee's army is said to be daily augmented by detachments of rebel troops from all quarters, and is estimated by rebel deserters at over 100,000.

### The Battles of Red River.

We publish the annexed interesting items from a private letter, written by an officer of the 83d Ohio, to a friend in that State. The battle was shockingly managed. It was no doubt a surprise upon the general commanding. He endeavored to charge the enemy with a baggage train, and it didn't work. It was some 18 miles from Pleasant Hills, where we encamped the night before, that a portion of our division, after skirmishing all day (our brigade marched out at 3 o'clock, A. M.) were brought to a stand by the enemy. The 83d, some ten miles back guarding an ammunition train, was sent for and arrived at a rapid march, partly upon the double-quick, at about 2 o'clock, and after two or three changes of position became hotly engaged at 3 o'clock. Our line was stretched just as long as possible. The enemy outflanked us on both flanks, and massed in front. When we engaged the enemy there were 9,000, perhaps, of our division engaged; not a man in reserve. The 3d division came up and went in as it arrived; but we were opposed by some 20,000 troops, according to the best information we can get, and they were reinforced by 5,000 during the engagement. Our little force fought the enemy in a regular pitched battle from 3 to 6 o'clock, after skirmishing all day under every disadvantage. There was but one road, leading into an open field and passable wood. This wood and field were surrounded by ravines and tangled swamp, so that there was no ingress or egress but by the one road, and that was choked up by wagons. There is a great deal of bitter feeling against our leaders. It is very much like "Grand Coteau," where one brigade of our corps was left to be gobbled up by the enemy. Gens. Banks and

Franklin did not have there was any force but a few skirmishers in our front, and by their incredulity lost the day.

The 9th Corps came up to within one and a half miles of the field, and formed a line in a favorable place. They that night checked the enemy, but we all fell back to Pleasant Hills, 18 miles, where we met Gen. A. J. Smith. Upon meeting the fragment of the old 10th (now the 4th), he wept. He told Gen. Banks, I am informed, that he had sacrificed the best fighting division in the army. The enemy followed us up and got a severe punishing at the hands of Gen. Smith. Gen. Banks said to him: "General Smith, you have saved my army." Smith's reply was characteristic: "By — I know it, sir." When told that reinforcements were coming, Smith said he was very sorry. Before being asked the reason, he said "the fellow has more men now than he knows how to use."

Our prisoners say that the slaughter of the Confederates on the 1st day was enormous; that they lost many times the killed and wounded that we did. They were pretty crazy with Louisiana rum and whiskey, and while they rushed forward fearlessly, their aim was not so steady as our men. Still, they had sharpshooters, who were cool enough. Our loss of officers was three times as great as usual, according to the number of men. Three out of the four brigade commanders were probably killed, and Gen. Ransom, commanding detachment of corps, was severely wounded. We have but one general and three colonels remaining in the corps—that part of it with us, either fifteen or sixteen regiments.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of January, 1864, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weight about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Central estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
May 2, 1864.—lm-1-1635.

### NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT:

John M. Harlan, guardian, &c.,

vs.

Mary P. Graham, &c.,

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court.

L. HORD, Commissioner.

April 13, 1864.—507-td.

### J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864.—4ttw-312.

### SCOTT FARM

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1864, all the land belonging to the estate of Elizabeth Jenkins, dec'd. The home tract is situated immediately on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, half way between Georgetown and Frankfort, containing

200 Acres,

All well set in clover and blue grass, and in good soil, with a good Frame Dwelling House, and all other buildings conveniently arranged, and is convenient to several churches and mills. It is abundantly supplied with timber and water, and is in every respect a desirable farm.

Also will be sold a small tract of land, which is very heavily timbered, containing

26 Acres.

Near the pike from the Stamping Ground to Frankfort, a short distance from the home tract.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm are invited to call and examine the land. I will take pleasure in showing it.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given, and the residue in two equal annual payments, without interest, until due. Possession given immediately. Title indisputable.

S. T. TWYMAN, Ex'r.

Scott county Ky., April 27, 1864.—tw6t-313.

### SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

COLORS, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT.

April 6, 1864.—tw2m-304.

### CAPITAL HOTEL

AT

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the Directors of the Capital Hotel Company, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

ON THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1864,

the Capital Hotel, in the City of Frankfort, together with all the Furniture, Fixtures, &c., properly appertaining to the same.

As it is presumed that no person will desire to purchase without first giving the whole premises a personal inspection, all such are invited to make that inspection for themselves.

Terms of Sale will be as follows: One-fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; and the balance, in equal payments, in one, two, and three years, with interest on the deferred payments.

Bonds of the city of Frankfort will be received at par upon any of the payments.

The sale will take place in front of the premises, on the day of sale, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A. G. CAMMAACK, President.

Frankfort, April 22, 1864.—tw4wd-312.

The Louisville Daily Journal and Daily Democrat will, each, publish to amount of \$5, and the Observer and Reporter to amount of \$5, and send bills to President of Company.

### Split Bottom Chairs.

I HAVE a large lot of Kentucky Penitentiary split bottom chairs for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will call on Jas. L. Speed, at the Capital Hotel.

J. W. SOUTH.  
Dec. 25, 1863.—lt.

### TEN DOLLARS.

WILL be paid for information that will send the person that props open the GATES and throw down the FENCES on my premises.

Franklin co., April 4, 1864.—lm.

### NOTICE!

To Owners of Impressed Negro Laborers

Of the Counties of Woodford, Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke and Mercer, Ky., who have been working on the

Fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEERS, Dist. of Ky.,  
And U. S. Engr. Agency, District of War,  
CINCINNATI, O., April 25th, 1864.

THE undersigned will, at the office of Captain Randolph Bots, A. Q. M., at Lexington, Ky., between the 10th and 14th May next, (both days inclusive), pay the owners of impressed negroes, who have been working on the fortifications at Camp Nelson and Paris, since July, 1863, for the labor of their slaves.

The owner must appear in person to receipt the pay rolls; or, in case a power of attorney is given, it must be presented in duplicate, and in the following form, inserting the proper name, town and county.

J. H. SIMPSON,  
Lieut. Col. Engineers, U. S. Army.

1864.

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ county, Ky., do appoint \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ county, Ky., my attorney, in fact, for the collection of all moneys due me from the United States, for the services of my negro slave, \_\_\_\_\_ impressed on Government works, by Gen. J. T. Boyle's General Order, No. 41, of 1863.

(In Duplicate.)

State of Kentucky:

I, \_\_\_\_\_ Notary Public of said county, do certify that this letter of attorney, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ was duly presented to me by \_\_\_\_\_ and by him acknowledged to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my official seal, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1864.

(Government Stamp.)  
May 2, 1864.—2t-tw2t-315.

### LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

CARDEN SEEDS

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

### NOTICE.

Margaret Herensmith's, adm'r., Plff.,

vs.

Chas. C. Herensmith, et al, def'ts.,

Equity.

J. L. Herensmith, adm'r., Plff.,

vs.

J. L. Herensmith's heirs &c., def'ts.,

Equity.

THE above causes have been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estates of Margt. Herensmith and J. L. Herensmith deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the first day of June next for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Commissioner.

Frankfort, April 15, 1864.—lm-308.

### DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CHERY, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while their breath lies in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. In

### DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtue of a new medicine. Give it.

### CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS:

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA:

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and soothe the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864.—6m.

### COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1864.

1864.	1864.	1864.	1864.	186
-------	-------	-------	-------	-----



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

## Religious Notice.

Rev. J. S. HAYES will preach at Franklin Church, near Bridgeport, on Wednesday next, May 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks for favors. Person wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dailies, etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

## New Advertisements.

Chance for Investment.—Readers desiring to make an investment are referred to the advertisement of A. KAHN. Read the advertisement, and call on Mr. KAHN.

Reveries.—See the Governor's Proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of Harrison Barnes, indicted for the murder of Jos. Bishop; and of B. F. Cummings, for the murder of Enoch K. Williams.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PARTNER-SHIP. For the use of business men. By STANLEY MATTHEWS, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Published and for sale by ROBERT CLARK & Co., Cincinnati. 1 volume; 12 mo; cloth, \$1; leather, \$1.35. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

We are under obligations to the publisher for a copy. Hons. B. STORER and GEORGE HODLEY, Judges of Superior Court, Cincinnati, give their cordial endorsement, as "a carefully compiled and thorough treatise on the subject," and state that the principles of the law of partnership are clearly, yet concisely stated, in language almost faultless.

The draft for three years' men has commenced in Ohio. The number to be raised is about 20,000.

LEWIS CARTER, known in the "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland," as "JOHN MORFON," one of the most daring and desperate scouts of the Federal army, died at Chattanooga, recently, of small pox.

Congress has passed a bill to increase the pay of colored soldiers to \$13 per month. This act, it is stated, was caused by the massacre at Fort Pillow and Plymouth. Thus the rebels are always aiding the negroes.

About a week or ten days ago, Gov. BROWN, of Ohio, called upon the militia of that State for 30,000 men for one hundred days' service. Up to Monday 34,917 men had reported, and the Adjutant General of that State, says not less than 38,000 will be reported by the 5th May.

FARMERS' BANK.—The following gentlemen were elected directors, on Monday last, of the Farmers' Bank, for the ensuing year: P. SWIGERT, A. C. KEENON, E. H. WATSON, JAMES M. TODD, JOHN MACKLIN, A. H. RENNICK, R. C. ANDERSON. And, at a meeting of the board, on Tuesday, P. SWIGERT was unanimously re-elected President.

We mentioned the other day, that the President had cancelled the resignation of Gen. F. P. BLAIR of his commission as Maj. General of Volunteers, and ordered him to the field. Some of the Senators and Representatives have become indignant, because the President did not nominate BLAIR to the Senate for re-confirmation by that body; and Senator WILSON has introduced a resolution to keep BLAIR from receiving pay.

In the last speech which Gen. BLAIR made in the House, he assailed Mr. Secretary CHASE with great and unseemly bitterness; and made various charges against the Treasury Department. Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New York, endorsed Gen. BLAIR's charges, and made others against a man named CLARK, Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Bureau. The House has appointed a committee of nine—five Union, and four Democrats—to investigate the charges. Mr. BROOKS is one of the committee. This will afford Mr. CHASE an opportunity he has long desired, of refuting the slanders against him, which have been freely repeated in Congress and in the press.

Recently the Northern organs of the rebels and their sympathizers were retelling a statement that the half sister of Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. M. TODD WHITE, had been furnished by the President with a pass through the Federal lines to Richmond, which directed that her baggage should not be inspected, nor overhauled, by the Federal officers; that at Fortress Monroe Mrs. WHITE had treated Gen. BUTLER in a contemptuous and insulting manner; and that she had taken several trunks filled with contraband articles, among other things, a rebel uniform for a Lieutenant General, with gold buttons! In circulating this story, embellished in the highest colors, the rebel papers in our midst found willing siders and abettors in the New York Tribune, New Nation, and other Abolition sheets; all which are opposed to Mr. LINCOLN.

We believed the whole story a fabrication; and so it turns out to be, except so far as that the President gave her an ordinary pass. It did not permit her to take any thing beyond ordinary baggage; nor did she attempt to take any thing more; the pass did not exempt her baggage from the usual inspection, and it did not undergo a full inspection. No contraband goods were found in her possession; nor did she insult or defy Gen. BUTLER; and there was no word or action of hers unbecoming the lady she was ever regarded, or which led to the slightest suspicion that she was a rebel, much less a rebel spy and emissary. Such is the testimony of Gen. BUTLER and his officials. The tale was started to injure the President; and we presume will not be corrected by those who gave it to the world.

Capt. HACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, with a small command has chased the notorious guerrilla BENNETT across the Cumberland. It is said BENNETT was wounded. Most of his men are scattered along the Green river counties, hid by the rebels and their sympathizing friends.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention met at Annapolis, on April 25th.—Eighty members qualified by taking the oath of unconditional loyalty to the National Constitution and the State of Maryland. Sixteen members did not report. Hon. H. H. GOLDSBOROUGH was elected permanent President. After his election he made a brief address, which terminated the first day's proceedings.

The Pennsylvania State Union Convention have declared for Mr. LINCOLN, and appointed delegates. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the re-election of Mr. LINCOLN, whose Administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. The first resolution approves the policy of the National Administration in the prosecution of the war and punishment of traitors,—a policy which, if carried out, will result in the triumph of the arms and powers of Government.

## Pleads Infancy!

The Louisville Journal, in response to the record of its Abolitionism, which we published on the 27th April, pleads infancy!

Here is its plea:—"Of course the Frankfort Commonwealth has no idea that it is indebted to bestow any special notice upon the reproduction of the twenty-year old and thirty-year old paragraphs which it ascribes to us, and which we have in years past noticed scores of times, when they were brought forward from other quarters. What we, as a New England youth 34 years ago, may have thought in regard to a story of a matter of no consequence to anybody else, and of previous little to ourselves."

That is decidedly rich! A precocious genius, the "New England youth" must have been at thirty years of age, or there about, when Mr. CLAY's opposition to slavery, and the "wrongs and miseries of slavery" inspired the poet's theme, and burdened the symphony of his lyre! The volume of Divine Inspiration assures us, that when a child is trained "up in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

So has it been developed in this instance: The "New England" child had been trained up to hatred of slavery—"its wrongs and miseries," which "fostered and unchained the darker passions." "The New England youth" in the "Life of Henry Clay," shows he has not departed from the way in which he was trained; and some ten or more years after, the "New England youth," of some forty years, develops that the fact so often stated,—that the lessons of childhood are indelibly fixed in the mind, and give character to all his acts in after life,—is, at least in his case, a truth: for we find him declaring, in 1844, that—

"ALL MEN have a right to liberty: no matter what color."

Again, after the "New England youth" had added another year to the number that had intervened from his birth, and he was, we presume, one year nearer "the age of discretion," we find him recording the following hope to see slavery banished the State:—"We have ever looked forward to the day when Kentucky should contain within her bounds no bondman, and we hope to live to see the light of such a day."

And, like Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, he predicted the day would come, and thus advised all to be ready to submit to an inevitable fact:

"Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the subject of emancipation, and they will express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it."

And as the "New England youth" still further progressed from the day when he was born a child, down in the "Nutmeg State," we find him teaching his readers that the people of Kentucky are getting ready to get rid of slavery; and proclaims that he is ready to aid them. Read the announcement:

"We believe there is a settled conviction in the minds of a large majority of the people of Kentucky that their interests—social, moral and financial—would be promoted by disposing of the slaves, and we believe that one day they will themselves begin to move in the matter. We await the movement, and shall stand ready to second it whenever our aid can be of any avail."

And then, again, when the "New England youth" had seen some fifty summers pass over the record of time, he devotes a large space to ridiculing the Southern advocates of slavery, nick-naming them "the chivalry," says their courage is of the Sir John Falstaff order; and warning in his feelings of love for the North and hatred of "the chivalry," he exclaims:—

"We wonder that a Northern foot cannot be found with an instinct to guide itself to the chivalry's coat-tail. A few such applications would draw the spirit from the head to the feet of the chivalry, and then, instead of talking of blood and thunder, it would take to its heels and win admiration for its wonderful fleetness."

What we now wonder at is, that the youthful indiscretions of the "New England youth" did not carry him to Washington that his might be the "northern foot, with instinct to guide it to the chivalry's coat tail," to see exemplified his opinion of "the chivalry's fleetness!"

The old verse reads:

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man!"

But the Journal's plea for the "New England youth" is more affecting. The writings of the "New England youth," even of fifty years, the Journal says, is of no consequence to that youth! Ah! but it may be, to the people who that "youth" is now slandering, because they are yielding to circumstances they can not control, and which are accomplishing an event which that "New England youth" hoped for, predicted would come, and pledged himself ready to aid in accomplishing! Poor "New England youth!" What of the Canadian boy?

## More Rebel Barbarities.

The Chattanooga correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of April 26, gives the following details of the rebel atrocities at Nickajack Trace, on the 23d, of which the telegraphic accounts have already been published:—

I have secured further particulars, the perusal of which will increase the horror already pervading the civilized world, in view of the atrocities lately practiced by the rebel troops.

Sixty-four men detailed from the 92d Illinois, Lieut. Col. B. F. Sheets, commanding, were doing picket duty near Lyle's farm under command of Lieut. Horace C. Scoville, Company K. Eighteen of the men were placed in reserve near the farm, the rest were distributed at seven different posts.

The supposition is, that a regiment of rebel infantry crossed Taylor's Ridge during the night, about five miles from Ringgold, and formed a line extending from the base of the ridge to the Alabama road. This line faced South, being in the rear of our pickets. Another regiment crossed the ridge higher up the valley, and faced west. A body of cavalry (probably two companies) came on our pickets from the South, and a smaller body advanced from the direction of Lee's farm. Thus were our men nearly surrounded by the wily enemy, before the attack commenced, and the assault was made simultaneously upon all the posts. The enemy's cavalry first assailed our videttes, who retired fighting desperately until reinforced from the reserve, when the rebels were temporarily repulsed. Advancing again in still larger numbers, they forced our men to fall back. But the latter soon found their retreat cut off by the infantry which had formed in their rear, and barricaded the road. Such was the disposition of the rebel force, that the reserve at Lyle's house, now reduced to nine men, were cut off from the remainder. Consequently, there was nothing left for our brave fellows but to surrender, or cut their way out, each man fighting for himself. They resolved to attempt the latter. Some desperate hand to hand contests ensued, and some chivalric daring was displayed, which the historian will never record. Of the sixty-four men thirty-four escaped death or capture; and with heroic determination not to return to camp until relieved, they re-occupied the ground from which they had been driven, although they knew not at what moment the enemy might return to the attack, and kill or capture the remainder of them. Of that heroic band, not a man came to camp without orders. Five were killed, four mortally wounded, three severely wounded, and eighteen missing. Lieut. Scoville was wounded and captured. The rebel loss in killed and wounded must at least have equaled our own, and we took one prisoner.

The men speak in high terms of Lieut. Scoville's conduct until he was wounded; and I am informed that Col. Sheets speaks highly of Serg't. Strook of Company C, and Sergeant Hine of Company E, who saved most of their men, and commanded the party who re-occupied the field. Well were it for the honor of humanity, if the tale could end here. But a more terrible story is to be told. From the statements of wounded soldiers, and of citizens living near the roads along which the enemy retired, I gather the following facts. I offer no comment. The simplest statement is sufficient to fire the coldest heart with hatred of our cruel enemies, and quenchless thirst for vengeance.

A citizen saw a rebel officer shoot down one of our men, after he had surrendered, and marched some distance with his captors. The only excuse for the vile outrage was, that the poor fellow could not keep up with the fiends who had taken him prisoner. After the officer had shot down the man, the citizen heard one of the rebel scoundrels say:—"That's right, Captain, give it to him again!"

Wm. Chattanooga, or Chattanooga, a private in company B, after surrendering, was marched off with several others upon the double quick, until totally unable to go further. A rebel lieutenant then came up to him, shot him twice, the first time inflicting a slight, the second a mortal wound. He then left him, supposing he had killed him. Shortly after, two rebels came up to him and robbed him of his pocket-book and boots. One of them said, "Let's scalp the Yankee," but did not execute the proposition. This statement was taken from poor Chattanooga's dying lips.

Reginald O'Connor, company B, was shot for the same reason, after being captured. [It will be remembered that the 92d Illinois is a mounted infantry regiment; that the men have long been unused to marching on foot; that they were captured while trying to get to their horses with the reserve; and that the rebels, in retiring, required them, on foot, to keep up with their captors, mounted.]

George A. Springer and John Craddock, Co. E; George Marle, Co. F; and Wm. Reynolds, Co. I, all made similar statements with regard to themselves.

Wm. Hills, Co. K, was found dead a mile from the post where he had stood on picket during the night. A lady living near where he was posted declared that she saw him pursued by some rebel cavaliers. On being overtaken, he at once handed over his gun to one of the savages who immediately fired the contents of the same into Hills's body, killing him instantly.

In the case of O'Connor, three soldiers who saw the murder, declare, upon oath, that it was committed by a rebel officer. Such are some of the details of this stupendous crime, whose atrocity is perhaps unsurpassed even by the bloody murders recently committed by these rebel miscreants in West Tennessee and Kentucky.

The following list of killed and wounded is nearly complete:

Killed—Garner McKeel, Co. E; Wm. Hills, Co. K; John Douns, Co. B; Wm. Gifford, Co. H.

Wounded—Reginald O'Connor, Co. B, fatally; William Chattanooga, Co. B, fatally; Geo. A. Springer, Co. E, fatally; John Craddock, Co. E, severely, not dangerously; George Marle, Co. F, fatally; D. W. Butler, Co. A, dangerously; James Rhoades and William Reynolds, Co. I, both fatally.

Of these killed and wounded, two had not surrendered when shot; seven were either killed or wounded (all but one mortally) after they had surrendered to the enemy as prisoners of war; the circumstances connected with the shooting of the other three have not been definitely ascertained.

Of the facts connected with these horrid outrages, there is no room to doubt. They are taken mostly from the affidavits of dying men—the surest testimony in the world. It only remains to be seen what punishment will be meted out to the miscreants who by these infernal outrages upon brave soldiers, whom the chances of war had thrown into their hands, have disgraced, if it were possible, even the accursed traitor uniform they wear.

Y. S.

JAMES HOLBROOK, the well known special agent of the Postoffice Department, and author of "Ten years among the Mail Bags," died a few days since, at his residence in Brooklyn, Conn., after a long illness.

A dispatch from Washington states that the committee of members of Congress, who had been sent to Fort Pillow to investigate the facts in reference to the massacre of the Union soldiers, have returned to Washington. They took fifty-seven depositions, which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the nefarious conduct of the rebels. The committee assert that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed.

## A Rebel Secret Circular.

The subjoined secret circular from a rebel association, was captured by Gen. Logan's forces at Huntsville, Alabama. It had been addressed to, and was preserved by, one of the most prominent and influential rebel citizens of Alabama, who has been sent by Gen. Logan south of the Federal lines.

It will be seen that, without awaiting the manifestation of the incoming Administration, these traitors were determined to precipitate the South into rebellion, and involve the country in a civil war; and were resolved that no concession should balk them in attempting their traitorous designs. That was their aim; and now, after three years of bloody strife, the same nefarious spirit still prompts the leaders on in their treasonable attempt to subvert the Government.

## EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

"THE 1860 ASSOCIATION,"

CHARLESTON, 19th November, 1860. In September last, several gentlemen of Charleston, met to confer in reference to the position of the South in the event of the accession of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party to power. This informal meeting was the origin of the organization known in this community as "The 1860 Association."

The objects of the Association are: 1st. To conduct a correspondence with leading men in the South, and, by an interchange of information and views, prepare the Slave States to meet the impending crisis.

2d. To prepare, print and distribute in the Slave States, tracts, pamphlets, &c., designed to awaken them to a conviction of their danger, and to urge the necessity of resisting Northern and Federal aggression.

3d. To inquire into the defenses of the State and to collect and arrange information which may aid the Legislature to establish promptly, an effective military organization. To effect these objects, a brief and simple Constitution was adopted, creating a President, a Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, specially charged with conducting the business of the Association, 166,000 pamphlets have been published, and demands for further supplies are received from every quarter. The Association is now passing several of them through a second and third edition.

The Conventions in several of the Southern States will soon be elected. The North is prepared to soothe and conciliate the South by disclaimers and overtures. The success of this policy would be disastrous to the cause of the Southern Union and Independence, and it is necessary to resist it. The Association is preparing pamphlets with this special object. Funds are necessary to enable it to act promptly. "The 1860 Association" is laboring for the South, and asks your aid. I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

ROBERT N. GOUDIN, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

## MARRIED.

By Rev. H. Stevens, April, 16th 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, CHARLES T. JOHNSON, of the late Allen Collier, to Miss LYDIA A. WILLIAMS, of Charleston, West Virginia.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

## New Building.

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Board. This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALY is authorized to sell the same.

Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm-316.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enoch K. Williams; and Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864.—wktw-316.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864.—wktw-316.

## SPECIAL ORDER No. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., April 28, 1864.

## SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8.

In February last, Col. GALLUP, commanding the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that so soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the Eastern portion of the State. Authority was immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having invaded Pike county, a call was made on that Regiment, Col. Thos. McKINSTRY commanding, the response to which was both prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy attacked our forces and were repulsed. On the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in camp at Half Mountain, and, after an engagement of several hours, was completely victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, horses and equipments, and 300 stand of arms,—all of which Col. GALLUP, in his report says, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high, the energy, bravery, and patriotism of the officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the assistance they rendered in defending the State by their prompt action, enabled the authorities to strike a blow that will long be remembered by HODGE's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well, having sent over fifty per cent, of her enrolled strength to our armies, but she has shown that those remaining at home are of true metal, and are willing to take the field whenever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th, not only for the services they have rendered, but for the gallant example which they have afforded to the entire Militia of the State. Their action demonstrates the utility of the work I have been urging forward for several months, and will assist, I hope, in overcoming the factious opposition with which I have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused into the Militia organization throughout the State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the marauding bands of horse thieves and plunderers that have been preying upon us since the beginning of the war.

## D. W. LINDSEY.

Inspector General.

As an evidence of my appreciation of the meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment, the Inspector General is hereby ordered to have printed and distributed to the Colonels of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

May 4, 1864.—3ttw-316.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MATTHEW'S REPORTS—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND," NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

## Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

## A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull:—I am happy to state that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I cordially recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864.—lm-1635.

## NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864.

WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky. 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said boy.

A. H. HEROD, Jailer Kenton county, Ky.

April 4, 1864.—wlm.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864.—lm-1635.

## Beer and Ale.

I AM THE AGENT OF WOLF & WALKER,

The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited.

L. TOBIN. Frankfort, March 30, 1864.—lm\*

## Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of main Elkhorn, in Franklin county.—Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

F. T. HAYDON, J. T. LONG, JOSEPH LONG, Guardian for B. N. Long. Franklin co., March 14, 1864.—wktw.

## Warning to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against hunting, fishing, pulling down fences, passing through, or in any other way trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, on the waters of Kentucky river, in Franklin county, and near Frankfort, known as the T. S. Page homestead, or "Rough and Ready" farm; and the Grapery adjoining the same, lately owned by Page and Volger. Those offending will have the law enforced against them.

JOHN WALCOTT, GEORGE E. WALCOTT, Franklin county, March 22, 1864.—wktwlm.

## Master Commissioner's Notice



## MISCELLANY.

### A Snake in the Grass.

Come, listen a while to me, my lad,  
Come, listen to me for a spell!  
Let that terrible drum  
For a moment be dumb,  
For your uncle is going tell  
What befell  
A youth who loved liquor too well.  
A clever young man was he, my lad,  
And with beauty uncommonly blessed,  
Ere with brandy and wine  
He began to decline,  
And behaved like a person possessed;  
I protest  
The temperance plan is the best.  
One evening he went to a tavern, my lad,  
He went to a tavern, one night,  
And drinking too much  
Rum, brandy, and such,  
The chap got exceedingly "tight,"  
And was quite  
What your aunt would entitle a "fright."  
The fellow fell into a snore, my lad;  
'Tis a horrible slumber he takes—  
He trembles with fear,  
And acts very queer;  
My eyes! how he shivers and shakes  
When he wakes  
And raves about his great snakes!  
'Tis a warning to you and me, my lad;  
A particular caution to all—  
Though no one can see  
The viper but he—  
To hear the poor lunatic howl,  
"How they crawl!"  
All over the floor and the wall!"  
Next morning he took to his bed, my lad,  
Next morning he took to his bed;  
And he never got up,  
To dine or to sup,  
Though properly visited and bled,  
And I read  
Next day the poor fellow was dead.  
You've heard of the snake in the grass, my lad—  
Of the viper concealed in the grass;  
But now you must know,  
Man's deadliest foe  
Is a snake of a different class;  
Alas!  
'Tis the viper that lurks in the glass!

From All the Year Round of London.  
My Neighbor Brancher.

THE SWEET DISGUISE OF A ROBEUR.

### [CONCLUDED.]

He was a sporting man was my brother George. He had been taken ill during the race week. He was lying at the chief hotel. I made up my mind in a moment, packed up a small valise, and drove straight to Euston square.

When I reached Doncaster, late in the evening, I found that my brother was better, and had started for Scarborough. I resolved not to follow him, but to spend the night at Doncaster, go the next day to the races as I was on the spot, and return on Thursday. Rather tired of the noisy betting men who filled the hotel, I supped and went to bed early.

It was just at daybreak that I awoke. The blinds were down, and the dim gray light just served to make the blinds semi-transparent, and to show me the windows. There was the looking glass rising dark against the window to the left, the window farthest from my bed. There were my clothes lying on a chair, looking like a rough sketch of myself. I tried to get to sleep again, but could not. There was no one stirring in the house (a distant door opening was nothing) but my mind was anxious, and I could not decoy myself back again to sleep.

A slight "tislting" noise at the door roused me still more completely. It was evidently some one trying the lock. I lay still thinking it was the "boots" come to fetch my clothes to brush. Next moment the door gently opened and a man entered on tip-toe. He was barefoot, as I could see with one eye over the bed clothes, and was too well dressed to be the "boots." He must be a thief, I thought, and I watched.

The man advanced with a velvet tread like the tread of a cat, to the chair where my clothes were, and taking up first my coat and then my trousers, felt the pockets; luckily, I had my purse under my pillow. He then stepped to the dressing table, and quietly slipped my watch into his pocket. I could not see the fellow's face, for he wore a flat fur traveling cap with loose pendant ear-flaps that hid his features.

I could not summon up philosophy enough to bear the abduction of my gold repeater in silence, so I turned in my bed, coughed loudly, and groaned and yawned as if I had just awoke.

The man started, dropping my watch, and stammering out something about "Come for your boots air!" with a drunken gait evidently affected, made for the door.

I don't know what impulse it was that made me run to the window and not to the door. I didn't seize the rogue, but I ran to the window and pulled up the blind so as to let in a stream of cold light upon the man's face.

Could I believe my eyes? The thief was Brancher. We both fell back like two duellists who had exchanged mortal shots.

"Brancher!"

"Gregson!" He gave me a ghastly look, and fled, slamming the door behind him swiftly, but with practiced dexterity, for it shut without a sound.

I returned to London next day, pondering over the strange event. I could find no clue to Brancher's fall. He could not be a practiced thief; yet it was impossible that he could at once have plunged into crime. I thought of his wife and children, and of his pleasing home.

A few hours brought me to Bybridge. Lucy received me with rather sad face.

"O, Arthur," said dear Mrs. Brancher in such trouble! Her husband has written to her from somewhere in the north, to sell everything directly, let the house, and join him at Liverpool. Do go in and comfort her."

I went into Willow Cottage, and found Mrs. Brancher in great distress. She either would not, or could not, tell me anything about her husband's reason for removing. I went the next day and arranged the sale for her. The sale took place. She came to wish us good by, and left.

We heard no more of the Branchers for two months. One day when I came from the city, Lucy ran to meet me with a large letter in her hand. It was closed with a great black seal bearing a coat of arms, of which a palm tree was the most conspicuous feature.

"Oh, do see what it is, Arthur!" cried Lucy; "I'm sure it is poor Mr. Brancher's writing."

I had never told Lucy the story of what had happened to me at the Doncaster hotel. I stood leaning on my garden gate, as I opened the letter, and read it aloud. It ran thus:

"LANCASTER CASTLE, Nov. 13, 1853.

write to you because I know you to be a good, kind-hearted fellow, who once had a regard for me. Fortune has been hard upon me, though not, perhaps, harder than I have deserved, for to tell you the plain truth, old boy, I am, and always was, a consummate scoundrel; but even scoundrels are, I suppose, sometimes to be pitied; and then, my poor wife and children! I cannot tell you more now, but I beg you to come and see me before I leave England (this is a delicate way of telling you that I am safe to be transported for life). I do not ask for my own sake, but for the sake of poor Lizzy and the children, to whom you may be of use in a way that you are not aware of.

"Kindest remembrance to Mrs. Gregson. Believe me to be yours most truly,  
"HENRY FITZMORRIS BRANCHER."

Lucy was paralysed with astonishment at this strange letter, at once so reckless and regretful. Her curiosity was especially excited by those words of the letter so mysterious to her—"unpleasant encounter."

"What does he mean, Arthur?" she asked with that cross-examining air, not perhaps, quite unknown to my married readers. But for once I was inflexible. I positively refused to tell her until I should return from Lancaster.

Next day, at 5 o'clock, I stepped out of a railway carriage on the platform of the Lancaster station. Driving first to the hotel to deposit my carpet bag, I meant to sleep in Lancaster, I got into the 4.45 again and told the driver to set me down at the prison gate.

As I stood waiting at the door until an under-turkey had run to take in my card to the governor, a lady dressed in black, and followed by two children, with faces hidden and bitterly sobbing, drove from the door. I was sure it was Mrs. Brancher and her children.

When the turkey, in his cold, imperious manner, unlocked the third door down the second corridor, and flung it wide open in a careless, mechanical way, I found Brancher sitting on his pallet, humming, "I remember, I remember," with much nonchalance. He was as florid in manner as ever. He wore a short-tail coat of prison gray, and trousers, one leg pepper and salt and the other canary color.

"No style about the clothes," he said to me ruefully, stretching out his yellow leg. "How do you do, Gregson? Glad to see you, old fellow; sorry I cannot offer you better hospitality; will for the deed."

The turkey left us, and I sat down on the bed near Brancher, who assumed an autobiographical manner, and waved a black-edged envelope in his hand as he spoke.

"My dear boy," said he, "when I told you I was once a judge in India, I reserved the important fact that I was driven from my judgment seat on an absurd charge of corruption. The man who drove me from it, however, I should not forget to say, was a greater thief than myself, and only hated me because I was his rival. I returned to England almost penniless, and declared war against the richer part of mankind, especially hotel-keepers. I determined to live on rich fools, and never to starve while they had a crust. I had first tried to be honest; tried lecturing, wine merchant, auctioneer, house agent, but failed in all. Tempted in the hour of need, I joined a gang of swindlers, and soon became comparatively rich. We worked grand combinations of fraud and divided the spoil."

As he made this unblushing confession, Brancher kept rolling a small pill, about the color and size of the seed of a sweet pea, between his finger and thumb.

"Holloway," said I, glancing at the pill inquisitively.

"No," said he smiling. "O no; not Holloway. A far better pill. It cures every thing—stitches, ague, gout, cramp, brain, stomach, everything. But, as I was saying, our gang prospered. At last we got too daring, and I was caught. But there was one disagreeable condition entailed on all those who entered our confederacy, and who should fall into the hands of the Philistines. That condition I have been unpleasantly reminded of this morning by the letter I now hold in my hand."

"And this condition?" said I.

"I cannot tell you. Take this letter I have received, open it to-morrow when you get up, you will then see, and can act accordingly. But enough of that. Why I asked you to come was this: I shall soon have to start for a distant country—transported, in fact. I do not want to leave poor Lizzy and the children beggars. I have some money which I wish you to take care of and manage for them."

"Money!" I said, incredulous. "A prisoner with money?"

"Yes," said he, "a prisoner with money. You think an old thief has not two tricks for every one that the thief-taker has?"

He stooped down, and taking off his heavy soled shoe, picked out one of the sparrow-bill nails in the heel, and then slid back a sort of lid, which covered a box-shaped hollow, constructed in the thickness of the heel. He drew out a small square wad of bank notes—they were notes to a large amount.

"There," said he, "that's for Lizzy. It was honestly got, and is not part of my spoil, so you need not fear taking it."

I did not put out my hand.

"Gregson," said he, "if you do not pity me, you should pity Lizzy. I swear to you on this Bible, she did not know how I lived. I spared you too when I could have stripped you of every penny of your savings."

I started.

"Do you remember how, one night when you had a whist party, I came in and got you into a discussion about monograms, how we all began to try our signatures, and I eventually went off, with the paper that contained them? I could have forged your name to any amount, but I spared you because we had been good friends."

I took the money and listened to his directions as to how it was to be invested.

"Be kind," he said, "to Lizzy and the children—they will not be ungrateful. The boys will grow up good men. Give them as much as you can."

"No, not yet," he replied slowly. "but I cannot bear to see them again." And as he said this in a rather low voice, he playfully flipped the little brown pill at the wall and caught it again in his hand.

"If it were not somewhat pharisaical and cruel to preach to you at this moment, Brancher," said I, "I should urge you to lament your lost opportunities, your injured wife, your degraded children. It is hard in these selfish days to struggle upward; it is doubly cruel, then, to take one's children and hurl them down into an abyss of poverty. You had talents, you had all that men require to fight their way to sunshine."

"And do you think I never lament those lost opportunities?" said Brancher, turning away his head. "It was my mode of revenging myself on an unjust world."

"But a pitiful way; the world is an abstraction—you cannot revenge yourself on it, except by injuring the innocent, and hardening and debasing yourself."

"Our points of view differ," said Brancher, rising as the turkey came back for me—"Good-by. God bless you for the kind things you mean, I feel sure, to do. Forget the rogue, but think of poor Lizzy and her children."

Brancher's face looked paler, as the door closed upon him.

I locked my bedroom door that night. It was late next morning when I awoke; so late that I had but just time to hurry on my clothes, and run down and snatch a hasty breakfast. I was so hurried that I forgot Brancher's letter and did not think of it until I got to the station and had taken my ticket. Then I remembered it, took it out of my pocket and opened the envelope. The letter contained only three words written in red ink, in a bold commercial hand.

### † "DEATH" OR DEATH †

At that moment a newsboy came running past me with the morning local paper. It was Saturday.

"Sudden death of a prisoner in the castle," he cried. "Death of Davison, alias Brancher!" I bought a paper, paid for it with a trembling hand and read as follows:

"Last night, about ten o'clock, the turnkey in the castle, making his rounds to turn out the lights, and hearing a low groan from cell thirty-two, unlocked the door, and going in discovered a prisoner named Davison, alias Brancher, lying in the agonies of death at the foot of his pallet bed. Assistance was immediately procured, and the governor and doctor summoned to the spot, but all in vain. The prisoner expired at fourteen minutes past ten. He had been in high spirits throughout the day, and was heard by the turnkey singing at half-past nine o'clock. It is supposed that serious apoplexy was the cause of his death. The man has left a widow and several children. He was a person of good education; but, lamentable to relate, the chief, as it is supposed, of a gang of swindlers whose machinations extended over all Europe. An inquest is to be held to-morrow on the body."

### The Good Deed in Season.

BY MISS VIRGINIA E. FOWNS.

"Get away with you, you dirty, old beggar boy! I'd like to know what right you have to look over the fence at our flowers? The speaker was a little boy, not more than eleven years old, and though people sometimes called it handsome, his face looked very harsh and disagreeable just then.

He stood in a beautiful garden, just in the suburbs of the city; and it was June time, and the tulips were just opening themselves to the sunshine. Oh, it was a great joy to look at them, as they bowed gracefully to the light wind, their necks of crimson, or yellow, and carnation. The beds flanked either side of the path, that curved around a small arbor, where the young grape clusters that lay hidden among the leaves, wrote a beautiful prophecy for the Autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the garden, and over this the little beggar boy, so rudely addressed, was leaning. He was very lean, very dirty, very ragged. I am afraid, little children, you would have turned away in disgust from so repulsive a spectacle, and yet God and the angels loved him.

He was looking, with all his soul in his eyes, on the beautiful blossoms, as they waved to and fro in the summer wind, and his heart softened while he leaned his arm on the fence railing, and forgot every thing in that long, absorbing gaze. Ah! it was seldom that the beggar boy saw any thing good or beautiful, and it was sad his dream should have such a rude awakening.

The blood rushed up to his face, and a glance full of evil and defiance flashed into his eyes. But before the boy could retort, a little girl sprang out from the arbor, and looked eagerly from one child to the other. She was very fair, with soft hazel eyes, over which drooped long shining lashes. Rich curls hung over her bare, white shoulders, and her lips were the color of the crimson tulip blossoms.

"How could you speak so cross to the boy, Hinton?" she asked, with a tone of sad reproach quivering through the sweetness of her voice. "I'm sure it doesn't do any harm to have him look at the flowers as long as he wants to."

"Well, Helen," urged the brother, slightly mollified, and slightly ashamed, "I do not like to have beggars gaping over the fence. It looks so low."

"Now, that's all a notion of yours, Hinton. I'm sure, if the flowers can do any body any good, we ought to be very glad. Little boy," and the child turned to the beggar boy, and addressed him as courteously as though he had been a prince. "I'll pick you some of the tulips, and you'll wait a moment."

"Helen, I do believe you're the funniest girl that ever lived!" ejaculated the child's brother, as he turned away, and, with a low whistle, sauntered down the path, feeling very uncomfortable for her conduct was a stronger reproof to him than any words could have been.

Helen picked one of each specimen of the tulips, and there was a great variety of these, and gave them to the child. His face brightened as he received them and thanked her.

Oh, the little girl had dropped a pearl of great price into the black, turbid billows of the boy's life; and the after years should bring it out, beautiful and bright again.

Twelve years have passed. The little blue-eyed girl had grown into a tall, graceful woman. One bright June afternoon, she walked with her husband through the garden, for she was on a visit to her parents. The place was little changed, and the tulips had opened their lips of crimson and gold to the sunshine, just as they had done twelve years before. Suddenly they observed a young man, in a workman's blue overalls, leaning over the fence, his eyes wandering eagerly from the beautiful flowers to himself. He had a frank, pleasant countenance, and there was a something in his manner that interested the gentleman and lady.

"Look here, Edward," she said, "I'll pluck him some of the flowers. It always does me good to see people admiring them," and releasing her husband's arm, she approached the paling saying—and the smile round her lips was very like the old child one—"Are you fond of flowers, sir? It will give me great pleasure to gather some."

The young workman looked a moment very earnestly into the fair, sweet face, and in a voice deep, yet tremulous with feeling, "I stood here, leaning on this railing, a dirty, ragged little beggar boy, and you asked me this very question. Twelve years ago, you placed the bright flowers in my hands, and they made a new boy—say, and they have made a man of me too. Your face has been a light, a morn, all along the dark hours of my life, and this day that little beggar boy can stand on the old place, and say to you,

though he's a humble and hard working man, yet, thank God! he's an honest one."

Tear drops trembled like morning dew on the shining lashes of the lady, as she turned to her husband, who had joined her, and listened in absorbed astonishment to the workman's words. "God," she said, "put it into my child's heart to do that little deed of kindness, and see now how great is the reward that He has given me."

And the setting sun poured a flood of rich purple light over the group that stood there—over the workman in his blue overalls, over the lady with her golden hair, and over the proud-looking gentleman at her side. Altogether, it was a picture for a painter, but the angels who looked down on it from heaven, saw something more than a picture there.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!  
Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 185, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge. October 20, 1893-5m.

## FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1893.

Black, Blue, Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Sienna, Saffron, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes, purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1893-wly.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1890.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 3 vols. Price \$10.00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5.00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3.00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HANBON, 1 vol. Price 5.00

THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1.00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 2.00

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—75 cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS, Price—75 cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIVIN BONDS, &c., Price—75 cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S RECEIVIN BONDS, Price—75 cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS, Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Price—75 cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS, Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4.00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$3.00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & J. B. LEWIS, Lexington, Kentucky.

March 22, 1864.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them. JOHN HALY, Frankfort, March 23, 1864-4t.

## Silver Beach Nursery,

CARROLLTON, KY.

FRUIT TREES!! FRUIT TREES!!

I HAVE a large collection of APPLE, CHERRY, PEACH, DWARF PEAR TREES, &c., Which I wish to sell, and close out the business. Send for catalogue. D. O. REEDER, Proprietor.

March 22, 1864-4t.

## NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

## THE BEST

IS THE CHEAPEST!

INSURE WITH THE

ETNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND LAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.

3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ETNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. It is now better than ever prepared for duty.

6. 10,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected.

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

Policies Issued without Delay. J. M. MILLS, Agent.

February 2, 1864-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.-w&tw2m.

DESCRIPTION.